



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

our international conduct is controlled for the most part not by real laws, but by mere rules of convenience, adjective laws. There can be no real substantive international laws except as they command what is right and prohibit what is wrong. There are chapters dealing with international sovereignty, "the meaning of national interests," the limitations of international courts, and the principle of arbitration. One chapter is entitled "Some Supposed Just Causes of War"; another, "Essentials of Peace and War"; another, "Some Tendencies Pressing Toward Justice and Peace." Chapter 13 is called "Basis of a Democratic Law of Nations." The book on the whole breathes an atmosphere of hope, for "the development of the masses, their growing intelligence and intercourse, is making them regard all men simply as coworkers—friendly, not hostile rivals—in the fruitful vineyard of the world." Later developments may not warrant the author's condemnation of our policy in Haiti, Santo Domingo, and elsewhere; but the fact is that here we have a genuine little book about a great subject. If one permits oneself to read it through, one will wish to read it again. It voices and begets wholesome thinking. Undoubtedly democracy must form "its own law of nations based on those fundamental principles of right and wrong which democracy recognizes as existing." It is rewarding to follow this writer as he lays before us his reasons for believing "that even an approximation in international relations to the fundamentals of democracy as today understood will bring in its train a wonderful world-wide relief to the common man." Readers of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* will especially welcome this volume, as a number of its chapters have appeared from time to time as special articles in the columns of this magazine.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE. By *W. P. Cresson, Ph. D.* Oxford University Press, American Branch, New York. 131 p. Appendices, bibliography, and index.

This is a study in relations, the relations between the behavior of States following the Napoleonic wars and the action of men following the World War. As there can be little intelligent understanding of the present save in the light of the past, so there can be no adequate comprehension of the Treaty of Paris except one be familiar with the happenings at Vienna during the latter days of 1814 and the early months of 1815. This book, with its fresh material, is an important contribution to the body of facts upon which current creative opinion must be based.

SHALL IT BE AGAIN? By *John Kenneth Turner.* B. W. Huebsch, Inc., New York. Index, appendices. Pp. 1-448. \$2.50.

This is one of the latest of the rather numerous books now coming to us from the pens of the so-called disillusioned, the so-called fact-facers, the breed of so-called liberals that does not know how to be fair to Germany, how to seek to heal the wounds of the war, how to learn the lessons of post-war failures, and how to point the path away from errors without doing what? Without glossing everything that Germany did in the days between 1914 and the April day in 1917 when the United States entered the war, and without attributing to the leaders of the United States, in office and out of office, the lowest and most sordid motives when they moved for war.

Mr. John Kenneth Turner and his like, with their occasional truth mixed with a mass of half-truths, and another mass of absurdly false deductions from circumstances that normal men understand almost subconsciously, will be seen one day to have done more harm to the real cause of reconciliation and world peace than the noisy and foolish jingoes in our midst. Already in England there are signs of growing annoyance with this class of "liberals," and it probably will not be long before there is similar annoyance in this country and consequent injury to those who are really trying to see straight and to build on solid foundations.

Mr. Turner, arguing that this country was drawn unwillingly into the war (he seems utterly unable to distinguish between a nation not wanting to fight and a nation believing that it is justified in fighting if ever a nation was, whether

it wanted to or not), produces a book that is blood brother to the German propaganda that flooded this country between 1914 and 1917, and that seems to be conveniently forgotten by those who talk and write constantly of the Allied propaganda. It is the sort of book that argues legalistically on the subject of the sinking of the *Lusitania*, that seems to be blind to the mountainous fact of horror and condemnation that swept the United States when the news of that murder of helpless men and innocent women and babies reached our shores; that seems to be singularly blind to the fact that that one act of the Germans did more to array the public opinion of the United States against the Germans, did more to make the United States ready for war against Germany than all the utterances of Woodrow Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt and all the editorials of all the pro-war newspapers in the land.

It is hardly necessary to say more about the book. But its theme and arguments are illustrated by this passage, occurring in his third chapter: "Germany had perpetrated no injury against an American not perpetrated also against neutrals generally, and such injuries as she had perpetrated were wholly incidental to the war against the Entente governments." That appears in the course of a criticism of the argument made in the United States at the time of the war that the American cause was a defensive one. Further illustration of the tone of the book is had from the statement that British statesmen agree that President Wilson long plotted to carry the United States into the war, the proof of the statement being brief extracts from speeches of Curzon, Asquith, and John Dillon. It apparently never occurred to Mr. Turner, as it never has occurred to others of his school, that it is a queer plot when everybody knows of it.

Again, Mr. Turner has that peculiar sort of mind that finds something enormously significant in the fact that plans were laid for war legislation while the President was arguing for peace. Thus: "Only after the fighting was over did we learn that the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, consisting of seven men, had secretly worked out the details of the war legislation months before the war was declared, and at a time when the President was still promising to keep the country out of war." The fact that at the time the country was rocking under the discussion of the danger of war, with men arguing on every street corner upon the need for preparedness against the possibility that the United States would have to go in, means nothing to his mind at all, busily engaged in picking out this incident or that utterance, and without any regard for background or context, contrasting it with some incident or utterance similarly chosen without regard to background or context.

It is a pity that the truly large number of people in the United States who want to see things as they were and as they are, who want to be friends with Germany, who want to assess accurately the faults of the United States and its leaders and people even while they judge our late enemies, must be retarded—for that is what it will come to in the end—by such astigmatic special pleaders as Mr. Turner.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES. By *Graham H. Stuart.* The Century Co., New York. Preface, index, maps. Pp. I-I-X, 1-404. \$3.75.

This is a carefully and apparently soundly done work on the diplomatic and commercial relations between this country and the nations to the south, with especial regard to the influence of the Monroe Doctrine and the development of modern Pan-Americanism. The growth of the nations to the south made far-seeing men in this country and in those nations realize decades ago the very vital relationship between North and South America. The World War, and the possessions acquired by the United States in late years in the West Indies, and its activities in that neighborhood, have increased the intimacy of the relationship. Mexico's troubles and the relation of the United States to them and to her future has been another cause of growing realization of growing intimacy. All of this is thoughtfully treated by Mr. Stuart, and the result of his work should be valuable not only to students, but to the increasing number of business men concerned with South and Central America.